

Menopon jenningsi Kellogg & Paine.

A female specimen collected by W. M. Mann from a wild guinea pig (*Cavia cutleri*), brought from Peru by Dr. W. E. Castle. This is the second record of this peculiar species and is of special interest, coming as it does from a wild form of *Cavia*, thus more certainly establishing the guinea pig as its typical host. The type is from the tame *C. cobaya*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX.

- Fig. 1. *Trichodectes octomaculatus* Paine, n. sp. ♀.
 Fig. 1a. *Trichodectes octomaculatus* Paine, antenna of ♀. (Enlarged).
 Fig. 2. *Trichodectes californicus* Chapman ♂.
 Fig. 2a. *Trichodectes californicus* Chapman, tip of last segment of antenna of ♂.
 Fig. 3. *Gyropus bicaudatus* Paine, n. sp. ♂.
 Fig. 3a. *Gyropus gracilis* Nitzsch, last segment of ♂.
 Fig. 3b. *Gyropus gracilis* Nitzsch, last segment of ♂ (enlarged).
 Fig. 3c. *Gyropus bicaudatus* Paine, last segment of ♂ (enlarged).
 Fig. 3d. *Gyropus bicaudatus* Paine, last segment of ♀.
 Fig. 4. *Trichodectes minutus* Paine, n. sp. ♂.
 Fig. 4a. *Trichodectes minutus* Paine, antenna of ♀.
 Fig. 4b. *Trichodectes minutus* Paine, last segment of ♀.
 Fig. 4c. *Trichodectes minutus* Paine, tip of last segment of antenna of ♂.

Eupithecias that appear to be undescribed (Lepid.).

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(Continued)

The following species I fear I have distributed to some of my friends, under the name of *multiscripta*, Hulst. I had at that time, a single specimen of the latter from Colorado, verified by comparison with the type, but I thought these were possibly but a variation of it. Later, when more material came to me from both localities, I found that we had in the Southwest another large species, very like unto *multiscripta*, in size, shape and color, which I have called

Eupithecia perillata, n. sp.

Expanse 28-30 mm. Palpi long, stout, gray, tipped with white. Front gray, bordered narrowly along orbits, and over clypeus with white. Antennae rather stout and ciliate in both sexes, gray, barred finely with black.

All wings above, gray, faintly tinged with brownish, and frosted with white scales, quite evenly distributed over the central portions between extra basal and extra discal lines, and in broken patches along costa of primaries, most conspicuous just beyond the inception of the extra and intradiscal lines. A number of black hair lines, wavy and much broken cross the wings. On costa of primaries these enlarge into spots and mark the beginning of four of the most conspicuous lines. The basal only one sixth out crosses costa, then turns rapidly inward to base of wing. Two or three similar parallel lines form the extra basal, starting one-third out from costa, after crossing which, they turn sharply inward much waved and partly obliterated centrally, but clear at inner margin. The intradiscal, a single clear black line, crosses costa above discal mark, makes a sharp outward angle enclosing it, and turning inward parallel to extra basal lines, touches inner margin at centre. The extra discal with its accompanying geminate pale line, after crossing costa, angles sharply outward and parallels the intra discal to inner margin, waved or scalloped between the veins. The subterminal line, not clear white, but broad and much waved to anal angle, outwardly borders a greasy brownish shade line. On all wings are fine, marginal black lines, broken at veins, with the fringes of ground color, long and spotted with dusky opposite veins. Discal spots on primaries oval, or linear, partly encircled with white scales, on secondaries small almost invisible dusky dots.

Secondaries with fine black cross lines evident at inner margin, but not reaching across wing; the intra and extra discal with its geminate pale line, being clearly defined.

Body of ground color, the second segment white, its posterior border narrowly edged with black, third segment brownish anteriorly, marked laterally with a large black spot; smaller lateral spots appear on two or three succeeding segments.

Beneath, the primaries are dusky, with cross lines broad and not so definite, and the costa from base to extra discal, and lower terminal space are powdered with white scales. Discal dots jet black, crescentic. Secondaries evenly powdered with white scales, thus throwing into relief the black cross lines, especially in the ♂ type, where they are continuous and enlarged at vein crossings. Discal dots evident, black. Marginal lines and fringes as above.

Types: A male and female from San Diego, Calif., the former taken April 3, 1910, the latter March 31, 1910 (Ricksecker), and twelve co-types of both sexes from the same locality, are in the author's collection.

(To be continued)